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## Notes on Neotropical Aradidae (Hemiptera), 7 Two New Apterous Aradidae

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I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. Herbert Ruckes, through whose kind office I have examined the Aradidae in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History. Among these Aradidae are represented two apterous species, both of which are new. The first species, from Brazil, belongs to the genus *Notoplocoris* Usinger, 1941, and the second, from Peru, belongs to a new genus, allied to the genus *Notoplocoris* Usinger and named *Eunotoplocoris*, new genus. It is worth mentioning that, until now, the majority of the apterous species have come either from islands or from continental areas situated not far from the coast. This is the first case of an apterous species' being found in the Upper Amazons Valley.

### *NOTOPLOCORIS* USINGER

#### *Notoplocoris triangulatus*, new species

Figures 1, 2

**MALE:** Elongately subtriangular, rather flat, gradually widening backward; the body is covered with short, curled, yellowish hairs; the head laterally, antennae, and legs with longer, erect, yellowish hairs.

Head is longer than wide across the eyes (male 40/32, female 48/35), subpentagonal, from the tips of the antenniferous spines narrowing backward; anterior process is stout, long, narrowing forward, its tip is feebly notched; juga are much longer than the clypeus, anteriorly contiguous; antenniferous spines stout, dentiform, divaricate, reaching to the basal one-fifth of the first antennal segment; eyes small, semiglobose, protruding subpedunculate; postocular tubercles small, not

projecting beyond the outer margin of the eyes; postocular borders long and strongly convergent backward; infraocular carinae not developed; vertex slightly inflated and with an obliterated, setigerous granulation; laterally of it are situated two (1+1) ovate, callous spots. Antennae with the first joint stout, clavate, the following ones much more slender; the proportions of the antennal joints (1-4) are: male 23/15/23/13, female 30/18/30 (the fourth is lacking). Rostrum does not reach the hind border of the rostral groove; the latter is wide and deep, posteriorly closed.

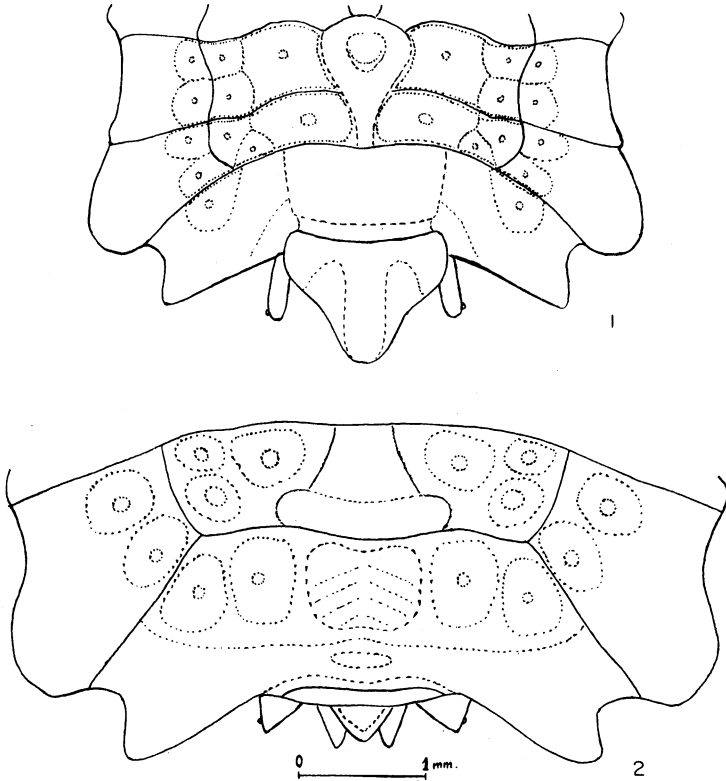
Pronotum shorter than wide (male 23/50, female 28/52); collum feebly marked, anteriorly concave, granulated; anterior angles directed forward, anteriorly rounded, not projecting beyond the fore border of the collum; lateral borders convex, slightly expanded and raised, crenulated; posterior border in the middle angularly protruding backward, laterally slightly emarginate. The disk is rather flat, with a deep median furrow and four (2+2) longitudinal ridges, the inner ones larger.

Mesonotum shorter than wide (male 22/55, female 25/62), also rather flat, in the middle posteriorly protruding backward and cutting the metanotum into two independent lobes; the median ridge is low and provided with a fine longitudinal sulcus; along the lateral borders run short longitudinal carinae; the lateral borders are angularly protruding and slightly raised.

Metanotum in the form of two (1+1) inflated plates, which are deeply depressed interiorly; the outer borders are angularly protruding and slightly raised.

Abdomen longer than wide in the male (90/80), but shorter than wide in the female (95/105), rather flat, only the middle of tergum VII (male) and pygophore are inflated; the lateral borders of the abdomen are slightly convex from segments II to V; the postero-exterior angles of the connexiva III to V slightly protruding, those of segment VI form large rounded lobes; the exterior borders of connexivum VII are slightly emarginate anteriorly and protruding as subtriangular, apically rounded lobes posteriorly; these lobes are distinctly smaller than those of segment VI. Dorsum with usual pattern of larger and smaller round spots; the median ridge is slightly elevated, narrow and parallel on terga I and II, flattened and dilated on tergum III, narrow and elevated in the form of a tubercle on tergum IV, narrowed backward on terga V and VI, lacking on tergum VII. The central dorsal plate is composed of terga II to VI and is rather indistinctly separated from the connexivum in the male. The lobes of segment VIII are dentiform,

apically blunt, divaricate, scarcely projecting beyond the tip of the lobes of connexivum VII and reaching to the middle of the pygophore; the latter is cordiform. Spiracles ventral and placed far from the lateral border on sterna II to VII, lateral and visible from above on the lobes of sternum VIII. The scent gland openings are large, placed in the postero-exterior angles of the mesopleura, and slightly visible from above. The legs are unarmed, aroliae lacking.



FIGS. 1, 2. *Notoplocoris triangulatus*, new species, tip of abdomen from above. 1. Male. 2. Female.

Female is larger and much wider posteriorly, its abdomen is more convex laterally, with the maximal width across segment IV (across VI in the male). The postero-exterior angles of connexiva III to V are more protruding, but the lobes of connexivum VI are smaller; the lobes of VIII are dentiform, exteriorly parallel, reaching to two-thirds of IX; the last is deeply notched posteriorly, the genital valves being much longer than the oviduct (fig. 2).

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Holotype, male, 9.1 mm. long, 2.6 mm. wide across pronotum, 4.2 mm. wide across abdomen; Rio Vermelho, Santa Catarina, Brazil, January 9, 1946, A. Maller collector; in the American Museum of Natural History. Allotype, female, 10.8 mm. long, 2.7 mm. wide across pronotum, 5.5 mm. wide across abdomen; Rio Vermelho, Santa Catarina, Brazil, January 9, 1946, A. Maller collector; in the American Museum of Natural History. Paratypes: One male, one female, same data as above; one female in the Kormilev collection. The new species is allied to *Notoplocoris mendesi* Wygodzinsky, 1948, but differs from it in being of larger size; in the fact that the body, particularly that of the female, is wider posteriorly; and in the fact that the lobes of connexivum VI are larger than those of connexivum VII and rounded, whereas the latter are subtriangular.

#### **EUNOTOPLOCORIS, NEW GENUS**

Closely allied to *Notoplocoris* Usinger, 1941, but differs from it by having a much wider head, which is almost as long as wide across the eyes; the postocular part is much shorter, only two-thirds of the length of the preocular; pronotum subrectangular, with parallel lateral borders, the disk provided with two (1+1) lateral, high, rounded tubercles, and between them with two (1+1) ovate, flattened ridges; the median ridge of the body is interrupted on tergum II; tergum VII (female) provided with two (1+1) lateral rounded tubercles; abdomen abruptly dilated at the base, then subparallel, with slightly convex undulated borders, posteriorly margin abruptly convergent, almost truncated; segment VII terminates laterally with two (1+1) blunt, subangular, slightly divaricate processes; the scent gland openings longer than in *Notoplocoris*; spiracles of segments II to VI are ventral, placed far from the lateral margin, those of segment VII are also ventral, but placed nearer the border, though not visible from above; those of the lobes (segment VIII) dorsolateral and visible from above. Legs are unarmed, aroliae lacking. Other characters as in *Notoplocoris* Usinger.

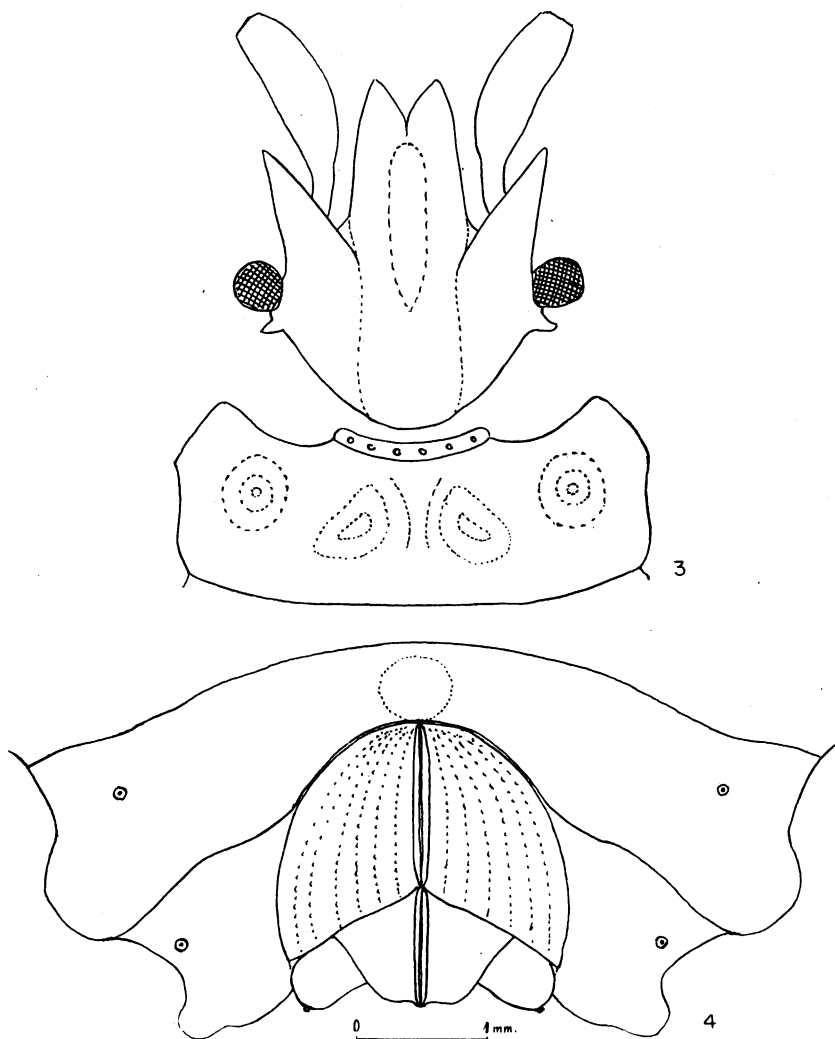
**GENOTYPE:** *Eunotoplocoris ruckesi*, new species.

#### ***Eunotoplocoris ruckesi*, new species,**

Figures 3, 4

**FEMALE:** The body subrectangular, rather flat; pronotum much narrower than abdomen, and subrectangular; the body covered with short, curly, yellowish hairs, the antennae and legs with longer, erect bristles.

Head almost as long as wide across the eyes (53/54); anterior process



FIGS. 3, 4. *Eunotoplocoris ruckesi*, new genus, new species, female. 3. Head and pronotum. 4. Tip of abdomen from below.

strong, laterally parallel, anteriorly deeply notched (clypeus much shorter than the juga) reaching to the middle of the first antennal joint; antenniferous spines stout, dentiform, divaricate, reaching to the basal third of the first antennal segment; eyes small, globose, very protruding, but not pedunculate; postocular tubercles dentiform, small, not reaching the outer border of the eyes by considerable distance; post-

ocular borders behind them convergent; posterior border rounded; infraocular carinae feebly developed, granulated, vertex elevated and granulated. Antennae with a stout, clavate first joint; other joints slender; the proportions of the antennal joints (1-4) are 31/19/29/— (the last joint is lacking). Rostrum short, not reaching the hind border of the rostral groove; the latter deep and posteriorly closed (fig. 3).

Pronotum transverse, subrectangular, shorter than wide (26/68); collum scarcely noticeable, granulated; anterior angles protruding forward as subtriangular, apically rounded lobes, projecting far beyond the fore border of the collum; the lateral borders subparallel, anteriorly convergent, and granulated; posterior border almost straight, in the middle feebly emarginate; disk roughly granulated and deeply punctured, with two (1+1) high, rounded, granulated tubercles laterally; between the latter with two (1+1) flattened, granulated ridges, and with a short median depression, which does not reach the collum.

Mesonotum subtriangular, shorter than wide (35/80), produced as a median ridge posteriorly, and depressed along the lateral borders; the posterolateral borders are roundly emarginate; the disk is roughly granulated.

Metanotum divided into two (1+1) large lateral plates; their exterior borders contiguous with connexivum II.

Abdomen subrectangular, shorter than wide across segment IV (125/138), roughly granulated; the central dorsal plate deeply punctured; the lateral borders of the abdomen feebly convex and undulated; the postero-exterior angles of the connexiva slightly protruding; those of connexivum VI more protruding, rounded; those of VII exteriorly straight, then produced as subtriangular, apically rounded lobes, which are somewhat divergent. The disk with usual pattern of larger and smaller rounded spots. Tergum I transversely elevated; tergum II flat; terga III to VI form the central dorsal plate, which is well separated from the connexivum and terga II and VII, respectively; the median ridge low and relatively narrow; tergum VII (female) provided with two (1+1) round tubercles; the lobes of connexivum VII and the lobes of segment VIII and segment IX reach to the same line posteriorly. The lobes of segment VIII are subtriangular, apically rounded, and with a dorsolateral spiracle; the tip of segment IX rounded, the genital lobes being as long as the oviduct (fig. 4).

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, female, 11.6 mm. long, 3.6 mm. wide across pronotum, 7.3 mm. wide across abdomen; Tingo Maria, Huanuco, Peru, 2200 feet, May 26, 1947, J. C. Pallister collector; in the American Museum of Natural History.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to Dr. Herbert Ruckes.

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